INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR

STAINLESS STEEL

CALIBERS
.357, .38 SPECIAL
9mm, .22 & .32

RUGER® SP101®
DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL CAREFULLY BEFORE USING THIS FIREARM

For Product Service on This Model Please Call:
(603) 865-2442 (See p. 25)

STURM, RUGER & Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06890 U.S.A.

THIS INSTRUCTION MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS ACCOMPANY THIS FIREARM AND BE TRANSFERRED WITH IT UPON CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP, OR WHEN THE FIREARM IS LOANED OR PRESENTED TO ANOTHER PERSON.

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R12

State-By-State Warnings

Certain states require by law that their own specified warning notices in larger-than-normal type be conspicuously included by the manufacturer, distributor, or retail dealer with firearms sold in that state. Sturm, Ruger sells its products in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Because our products may be sold in these states, we include the following:

California:

⚠ WARNING	⚠ ADVERTENCIA
"Children are attracted to and can operate firearms that can cause severe injuries or death. Prevent child access by always keeping guns locked away and unloaded when not in use. If you keep a loaded firearm where a child obtains and improperly uses it, you can be fined or sent to prison."	"A los niños los atraen las armas de fuego y las pueden hacer funcionar. Ellos pueden causarses lesions graves y la muerte. Evite que los niños tengan accesso a las armas de fuego guardándolas siempre con llave y descargadas cuando no las esté utilizando. Si usted tiene un arma de fuego cargada en un lugar en que un niño tiene acceso a ella y la usa indebidamente, le pueden dar una multa o enviarlo a la carcel."

Connecticut:

"UNLAWFUL STORAGE OF A LOADED FIREARM MAY RESULT IN IMPRISONMENT OR FINE."

Florida:

"IT IS UNLAWFUL, AND PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT AND FINE, FOR ANY ADULT TO STORE OR LEAVE A FIREARM IN ANY PLACE WITHIN THE REACH OR EASY ACCESS OF A MINOR UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE OR TO KNOWINGLY SELL OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER OWNERSHIP OR POSSESSION OF A FIREARM TO A MINOR OR A PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND."

Maine:

"ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD IS A CRIME. IF YOU LEAVE A FIREARM AND AMMUNITION WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF A CHILD, YOU MAY BE SUBJECT TO FINE, IMPRISONMENT OR BOTH. KEEP FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION SEPARATE. KEEP FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION LOCKED UP. USE TRIGGER LOCKS."

Maryland:

"WARNING: Children can operate firearms which may cause death or serious injury. It is a crime to store or leave a loaded firearm in any location where an individual knew or should have known that an unsupervised minor would gain access to the firearm. Store your firearm responsibly!"

Massachusetts:

"WARNING FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS ATTORNEY GENERAL: This handgun is not equipped with a device that fully blocks use by unauthorized users. More than 200,000 firearms like this one are stolen from their owners every year in the United States. In addition, there are more than a thousand suicides each year by younger children and teenagers who get access to firearms. Hundreds more die from accidental discharge. It is likely that many more children sustain serious wounds, or inflict such wounds accidentally on others. In order to limit the chance of such misuse, it is imperative that you keep this weapon locked in a secure place and take other steps necessary to limit the possibility of theft or accident. Failure to take reasonable preventive steps may result in innocent lives being lost, and in some circumstances may result in your liability for these deaths."

"IT IS UNLAWFUL TO STORE OR KEEP A FIREARM, RIFLE, SHOTGUN OR MACHINE GUN IN ANY PLACE UNLESS THAT WEAPON IS EQUIPPED WITH A TAMPER-RESISTANT SAFETY DEVICE OR IS STORED OR KEPT IN A SECURELY LOCKED CONTAINER."

New Jersey:

"IT IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE TO LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF A MINOR."

New York City:

"THE USE OF A LOCKING DEVICE OR SAFETY LOCK IS ONLY ONE ASPECT OF RESPONSIBLE WEAPONS STORAGE. ALL WEAPONS SHOULD BE STORED UNLOADED AND LOCKED IN A LOCATION THAT IS BOTH SEPARATE FROM THEIR AMMUNITION AND INACCESSIBLE TO CHILDREN AND ANY OTHER UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS."

North Carolina:

"IT IS UNLAWFUL TO STORE OR LEAVE A FIREARM THAT CAN BE DISCHARGED IN A MANNER THAT A REASONABLE PERSON SHOULD KNOW IS ACCESSIBLE TO A MINOR."

Texas:

"IT IS UNLAWFUL TO STORE, TRANSPORT, OR ABANDON AN UNSECURED FIREARM IN A PLACE WHERE CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO BE AND CAN OBTAIN ACCESS TO THE FIREARM."

Wisconsin:

"IF YOU LEAVE A LOADED FIREARM WITHIN THE REACH OR EASY ACCESS OF A CHILD YOU MAY BE FINED OR IMPRISONED OR BOTH IF THE CHILD IMPROPERLY DISCHARGES, POSSESSES, OR EXHIBITS THE FIREARM."

* *

Please check with your licensed retailer or state police for additional warnings which may be required by local law or regulation. Such regulations change constantly, and local authorities are in the best position to advise you on such legal matters.

WHY ARE WE INCLUDING A FIRED CARTRIDGE CASE WITH EVERY RUGER PISTOL AND REVOLVER?

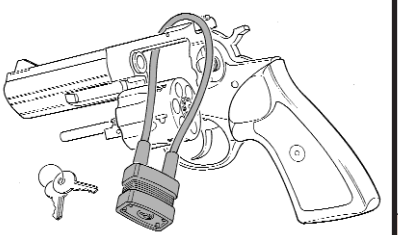
Certain states and jurisdictions now require that all newly manufactured pistols and revolvers must be accompanied by a cartridge case, which has been test fired from that gun at the factory. The case must be placed in a sealed container bearing certain information concerning this test cartridge.

At the time of retail sale in those jurisdictions, firearms dealers must forward such test cartridge to a designated destination such as their State Police Laboratory. As independent Ruger Distributors have nationwide markets without territorial restrictions, we have decided to include a fired cartridge case with all new Ruger pistols and revolvers, to minimize the possibility of inadvertent non-compliance with these laws.

Retail customers located in other states, where laws or regulations do not require the dealer to so act, may be assured that the fired cartridge case they receive with the firearm at the time of retail purchase is proof that your new Ruger firearm has undergone our normal test firing procedures during manufacture.

⚠ WARNING – LOCKING DEVICES

DO NOT INSTALL
INSIDE TRIGGER GUARD



INSTALL LOCK
AS SHOWN HERE

This firearm was originally sold with a key-operated locking device. While it can help provide secure storage for your unloaded firearm, any locking device can fail. All guns are designed to fire if they are loaded and the trigger is pulled. Therefore, never install the locking device inside the trigger guard or in any way that it can possibly pull the trigger! Do not leave the keys in the lock.

The ultimate responsibility for secure storage of any firearm must depend upon its owner and his or her individual circumstances. **Guns should be securely stored unloaded, in a secure location, separate from their ammunition.**

See "Storage Warning", page 23.

NEVER INSTALL
LOCKING DEVICE
INSIDE TRIGGER GUARD

FIREARMS SAFETY-YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

SAFETY MUST BE THE FIRST AND CONSTANT CONSIDERATION OF EVERY PERSON WHO HANDLES FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION.

This Instruction Manual is designed to assist you in learning how to use and care for your ***RUGER® SP101®*** revolver properly. Please contact us if you have any questions about it.

Only when you are certain you fully understand the Manual and can properly carry out its instructions should you practice loading, unloading, etc. with live ammunition. If you have any doubts about your ability to handle or use a particular type of gun safely, then you should seek supervised instruction. Such personalized instruction is often available from gun dealers, gun clubs or police departments. If none of these sources can help you, write to the National Rifle Association, 11250 Waples Mill Road, Fairfax, VA 22030-7400. They will put you in touch with a source of personalized instruction.

The person possessing a gun has a full-time job. You cannot guess; you cannot forget. You must know how to use your firearm safely. Do not use any firearm without having a complete understanding of its particular characteristics and safe use. Remember: There is no such thing as a foolproof gun.

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WARNINGS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE ARE FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES:

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OTHER CAUTIONS AND WARNINGS APPEAR THROUGHOUT THE MANUAL.

FIREARMS ARE DANGEROUS WEAPONS–

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS AND WARNINGS IN THIS MANUAL THOROUGHLY AND CAREFULLY BEFORE USING.

WARNING–ALTERATIONS

This product was designed to function properly in its original condition. Alterations can make it unsafe. Do not alter any part or add or substitute parts or accessories not made by Sturm, Ruger & Co. Inc.

DO NOT ALTER ANY GUN

GENERAL INFORMATION AND MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ***RUGER® SP101®*** revolver is a double-action firearm which embodies many features found in the famous ***RUGER® GP100®*** and ***RUGER® SUPER REDHAWK®*** revolvers. The unique frame extension permits the use of full wrap-around style grips of any desired configuration. This feature reduces overall weight and contributes to a desirable muzzle of heaviness. The crane and cylinder assembly of the SP101 revolver lock directly into the frame, both at the rear of the cylinder and at the front of the crane. The ejector serves only as an ejector – it does not rotate with the cylinder. All of this mechanism is readily

removable without tools and dismantles, along with the cylinder/crane group, into a small number of subassemblies for inspection and cleaning (See Figure 1).

The internal parts are installed either through the top or bottom of the grip-frame; therefore, no side plate is needed. The resulting double solid frame contributes greatly to the extraordinary strength and reliability of these revolvers.

The ***RUGER® SP101®*** revolver has a transfer bar which is connected directly to the trigger. The transfer-bar safety system provides that the hammer blow can be transmitted to the firing pin only when the trigger is pulled all the way to the rear. This is a positive internal safety feature.

NOMENCLATURE

Figure 1.

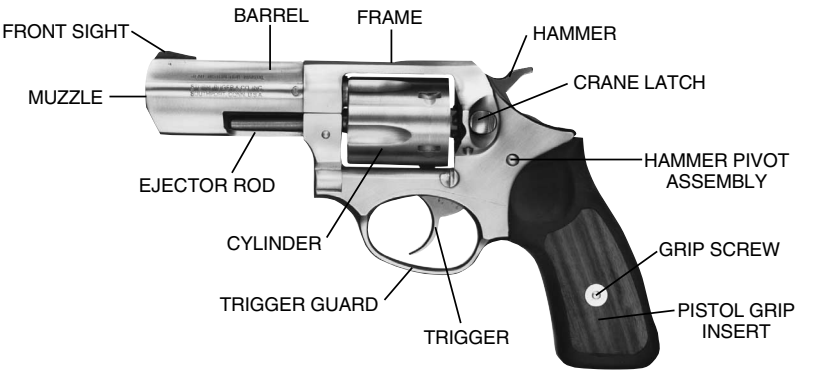
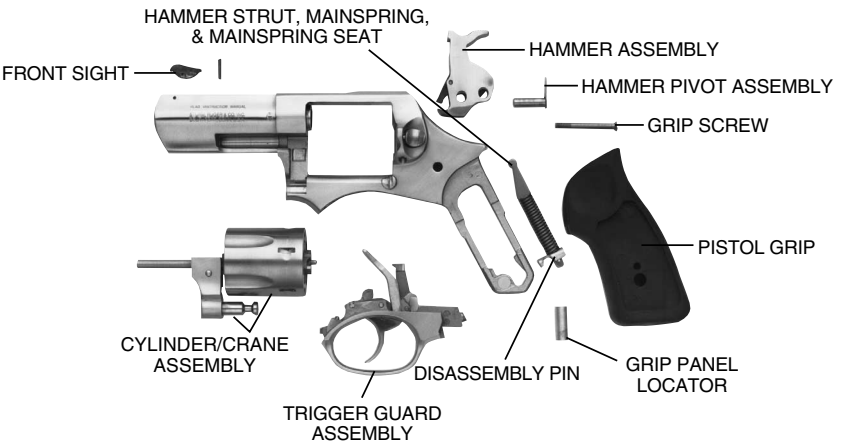


Figure 2.



Despite their many highly desirable features, Ruger revolvers–as with all firearms–must at all times be handled with strict attention to correct safety practices, and be inspected frequently to assure the gun is working properly.

WARNING – LEAD EXPOSURE

Discharging firearms in poorly ventilated areas, cleaning firearms, or handling ammunition may result in exposure to lead and other substances known to the state of California to cause birth defects, reproductive harm, and other serious physical injury. Have adequate ventilation at all times. Wash hands thoroughly after exposure.

SHOOTING OR CLEANING GUNS MAY EXPOSE YOU TO LEAD

AMMUNITION

RUGER® SP101® revolvers are designed for use with cartridges of the correct caliber which are manufactured in accordance with the U.S. Industry Standards. Be certain to use proper cartridges of the correct caliber. See page 21 ("Care and Cleaning") for important information on chamber cleaning.

Please refer to the Notes below regarding proper ammunition for the available SP101 calibers.

Notes on Caliber .38 Special: .38 Special caliber revolvers are designed specifically for modern higher-powered factory loaded cartridges, including .38 Special and .38 Special + P ammunition.

Notes on .357 Magnum caliber: This revolver is designed to fire factory loaded .357 Magnum, .38 Special and .38 Special + P ammunition.

Special Ammunition Notice for .357 Revolvers marked "125 GR. BULLET" only: Some revolvers have slightly shorter cylinders and frames and are therefore limited to the use of .357 Magnum ammunition with a maximum bullet weight of 125 grains and an overall loaded cartridge length of not more than 1.57 inches. These revolvers are roll-marked with "125 GR.BULLET" on the right side of the barrel.

Ammunition containing heavier bullets or of a longer length may not permit the cylinder to close or rotate! You may not even be able to fire the revolver if you try to use longer or heavier bullets. Be sure the ammunition you wish to use in the revolver will chamber freely, and will permit the cylinder to open, close and rotate readily. Do not assume any ammunition will work without checking it first.

All other .357 SP101 revolvers can use all standard factory .357 loads.

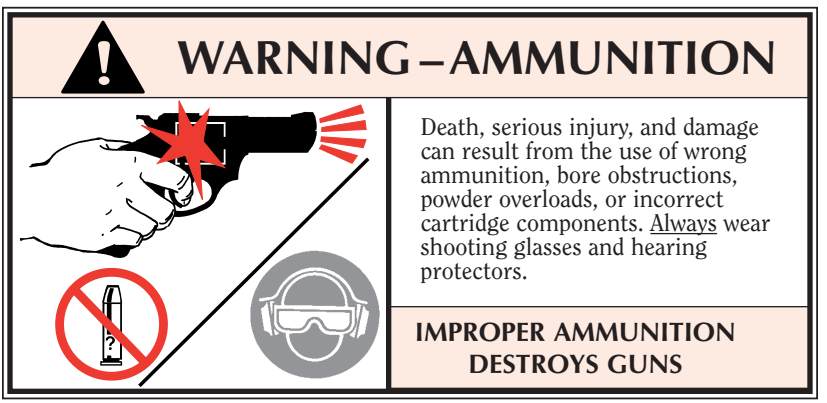
Notes on 9mm Parabellum Revolvers: This model is chambered for the 9mm Parabellum (Luger) cartridge. A package of 9mm clips are supplied with the revolver and are required to allow proper ejection of the 9mm rimless cases. See SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR 9mm CLIPS, p. 14. Do not use any other 9mm cartridges (9mm Short, 9mm Bergmann, etc.).

Because 9mm cartridges are manufactured worldwide for use in pistols, revolvers, and submachine guns, it is possible to encounter cartridges which, when fired, develop pierced primers. If this occurs, discontinue the use of the particular brand or type of ammunition. The possibility of a pierced primer is another complete reason why a shooter should always wear protective glasses to shield his eyes. Use only metal jacketed bullets in 9mm revolvers. When a lead bullet is fired, its base expands and a ring of lead is shaved off and deposited in the shoulder area of the chamber. A build-up of lead rings can prevent proper chambering of cartridges because 9mm cartridge mouths seat on the chamber shoulders.

Notes on .22 Caliber Long Rifle: The .22 cal. model is a six-shot double action revolver chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge. The .22 Short, .22 Long and .22 shot cartridges can also be fired from this model. It should be noted that extensive use of the .22 Short cartridge can cause a "ring" to be cut in each cylinder chamber which may interfere with the extraction of Long and Long Rifle Cartridges.

Notes on Caliber .32 H & R Magnum: This six-shot SP101 chambered for the Caliber .32 H & R Magnum cartridge will also chamber the .32 S & W cartridge and the .32 S & W Long cartridge. The use of other than .32 H & R Magnum cartridges, may, in some loadings, result in unsatisfactory accuracy.

For reasons noted above, revolver chambers should be cleaned regularly and chamber cleaning should be the first corrective action when cartridges of the correct caliber and type do not chamber properly.


WARNING – AMMUNITION
Death, serious injury, and damage can result from the use of wrong ammunition, bore obstructions, powder overloads, or incorrect cartridge components. Always wear shooting glasses and hearing protectors.
IMPROPER AMMUNITION DESTROYS GUNS

AMMUNITION (CARTRIDGES) NOTICE

WE SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY DAMAGE OR INJURY WHATSOEVER OCCURRING IN CONNECTION WITH, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE USE IN THE SP101 REVOLVER OF FAULTY, OR NON-STANDARD, OR "RE-MANUFACTURED", OR HAND LOADED (RELOADED) AMMUNITION, OR OF CARTRIDGES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH THE FIREARM WAS ORIGINALLY CHAMBERED.

OPERATION OF "DOUBLE-ACTION ONLY " REVOLVERS

(This section applied only to "Double-Action Only" revolvers, identified by their lack of a hammer spur)

The model you have selected is equipped with a special trigger mechanism that permits only "double-action" firing. The hammer cannot be manually cocked, since there is no full cock notch or hammer spur. The revolver can only be fired by a relatively long ("double-action") pull of the trigger which draws the hammer rearward and then releases it to fire every shot.

It is important to note that the mechanism of the gun will not permit another shot to be fired unless the trigger is first fully released and then pulled again.

The revolver has an internal transfer bar that will not allow the hammer to contact the firing pin and fire the gun until the operator completely pulls the trigger.

WARNING – DOUBLE-ACTION ONLY

Do not attempt to manually cock the hammer! Since there is no full-cock notch, the hammer will fall forward when released, and if finger pressure is applied to the trigger, the revolver can fire. The automatic safeties that prevent firing if the hammer falls are deactivated if the trigger is pulled. Do not touch the trigger unless you intend to shoot the revolver!

DO NOT COCK HAMMER

CAUTION: When firing the double-action only revolver, be sure that the trigger is released completely to its fully forward position before attempting to pull the trigger for a subsequent shot. If the trigger finger is allowed to interfere with the full recovery of the trigger (preventing it from moving through about the last one-eighth inch of its forward movement), pulling the trigger will not fire the revolver. The trigger must be fully released after each shot is fired. This characteristic is found on all modern double-action revolvers and "double-action only" pistols.

HANDLING

CARRYING: The SP101 revolver can be carried with all chambers loaded. When the hammer and trigger are fully forward, the transfer-bar is lowered out of its firing position and the hammer rests directly on the frame.

WARNING – HANDLING

If the trigger is held to the rear, the gun can fire if the hammer strikes the transfer bar. Note that it need not be a deliberate effort to pull the trigger. Any situation where the trigger attains its rearward position and permits the transfer bar to be interposed between the hammer and the firing pin can cause the cartridge under the firing pin to discharge.

NEVER DROP OR STRIKE THE REVOLVER – COCKED OR UNCOCKED CARRY AND HANDLE THE REVOLVER IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE HAMMER AND TRIGGER WILL NOT BE STRUCK.

NEVER CARRY ANY REVOLVER WITH THE HAMMER COCKED OR THE TRIGGER HELD TO THE REAR

DRY-FIRING

"Dry Firing" is practicing the trigger pull of the empty revolver for practice and familiarity. The SP101 revolver can be dry-fired without damage to the firing pin or internal components.

Be sure that the revolver is unloaded before handling. Be sure of your bullet stop, even when dry-firing for practice. Do not dry-fire the revolver with the plastic 'safety disc' on the cylinder.

TO LOAD AND FIRE

Be sure the revolver is pointed in a safe direction and is never cocked while loading.

1. Press the crane latch and guide cylinder out of frame to the left to its loading position (See Figure 3, below).

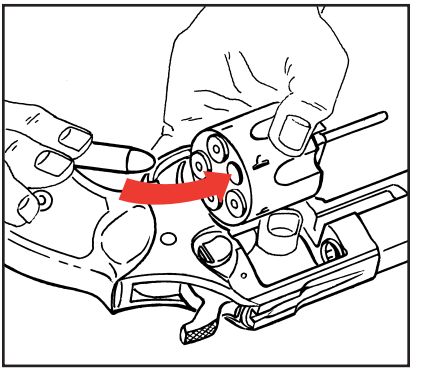


FIGURE 3
LOADING THE REVOLVER.

2. Insert cartridges and gently close cylinder, making sure it is securely latched. Do not "flip" the cylinder open or shut.

⚠ WARNING – CYLINDER INTERLOCK

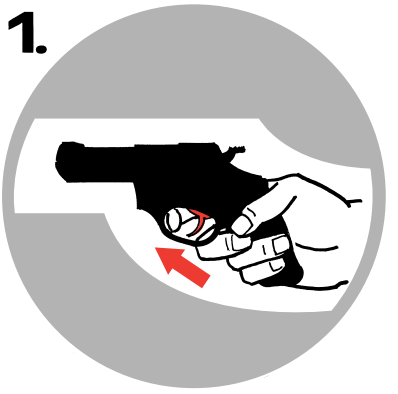
When correctly operated, the cylinder cannot be opened when the hammer is cocked, and the hammer/trigger mechanism is not able to be operated until the cylinder is locked shut. However, this safety interlock can be intentionally defeated if the crane latch is depressed and the hammer is then cocked while the cylinder is opened. If the cylinder is then shut when the hammer is cocked, the hammer may fall and the gun may fire.

NEVER CLOSE OR OPEN THE CYLINDER WHILE THE HAMMER IS COCKED

3. The revolver is now ready to fire, either "double-action" by pulling the trigger through its complete arc for each shot, or "single-action" by cocking the hammer and then pulling the trigger for each shot. The trigger pull is somewhat shorter and lighter when the revolver is fired single action, and this is the preferred mode for precise shots or target shooting.

4. DO NOT TOUCH THE TRIGGER UNTIL YOU ARE READY TO FIRE.

CAUTION–DOUBLE ACTION FIRING



When firing in the double action mode, be sure that the trigger is released completely to its fully forward position before pulling the trigger for a subsequent shot. If the trigger finger is allowed to interfere with the full recovery of the trigger (preventing it from moving thru about the last one-eighth inch of its forward movement), the trigger cannot be pulled again for another discharge. The trigger must be fully released after each shot is fired. This characteristic is found in all modern double-action revolvers and "double-action only" pistols.

FULLY RELEASE TRIGGER BETWEEN SHOTS

5. DO NOT HOLD THE REVOLVER BY THE BARREL OR CYLINDER WHEN FIRING.

WARNING–FIRING

When firing the SP101 revolver, be sure all persons are a safe distance to the rear of the shooter. When fired, all revolvers discharge hot gas and particles of lead, powder grains, or lubricant through the clearance gap between the cylinder and the rear of the barrel at high speed. This can injure a person who is standing too close to the revolver.

When firing the SP101 revolver (or any revolver), always be certain that nothing – including your hands – is in the path of the hot gas and particles which are discharged from the front and sides of the cylinder.

When shooting, adequate eye protection is essential. Shooters and bystanders must wear shooting glasses. Hearing protection must also be worn. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing.

HOT GASES EXIT BARREL/CYLINDER GAP

TO UNCOCK (DECOCK) THE REVOLVER

If your revolver is cocked, and you wish to let the hammer down to its forward position (against the frame), proceed as follows: USE EXTREME CARE WHEN ATTEMPTING TO DECOCK THE REVOLVER, AS THE THUMB SLIPPING DURING THIS PROCESS CAN RESULT IN AN ACCIDENTAL DISCHARGE IF THE TRIGGER IS HELD TO THE REAR.

1. Make certain that the revolver is pointed in a safe direction (See Rule 2, Page 35).
2. Make certain both hands are dry and not impeded in any way – gloves, bandages, cold, etc.
3. Grasp the revolver (if right handed) so that the thumb and forefinger of your left hand are firmly holding the frame, forward of the trigger guard. Thus, your left hand is in full control of the revolver (See Figure 4A, Page 17).
4. Place your right thumb firmly on the hammer spur and, with your thumb securely in control of the hammer, squeeze the trigger only enough to permit the hammer to 'break free' of the trigger. At that instant, IMMEDIATELY RELEASE THE TRIGGER and then slowly permit the hammer, STILL SECURE UNDER YOUR THUMB, to move fully forward to its resting position against the frame. NOTE: It is imperative that finger pressure be removed from the trigger just as soon as it is free of the hammer. Then, properly, the trigger and hammer will move towards their fully forward rest positions together (See Figure 4B, Page 17).

Practice this important gun handling skill with an unloaded revolver until you have developed the proper control and 'touch' to decock your revolver safely. The key to safe decocking is having the weight of the revolver controlled with one hand, while the thumb and forefinger of the 'shooting hand' control the hammer and trigger. Improperly restraining the trigger during this procedure may result in the hammer not resting fully against the frame. If this should occur, carefully repeat the procedure for decocking, steps 1–4 again.

UNCOCKING THE REVOLVER

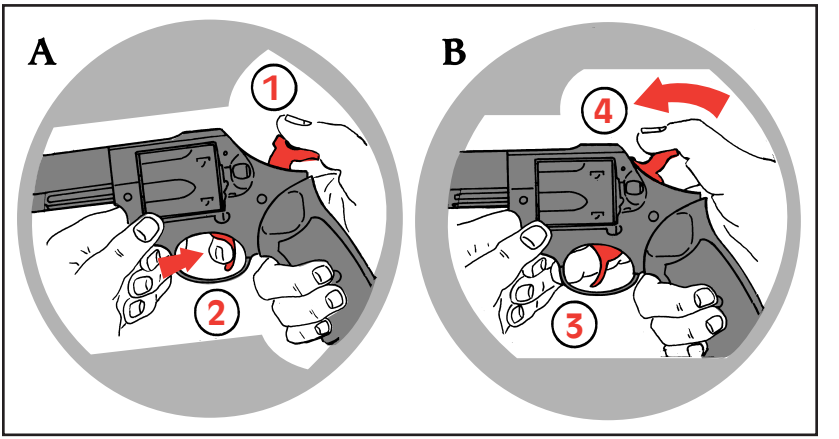


FIGURE 4

A. With the thumb controlling the hammer as shown (1), squeeze trigger to permit hammer to 'break free' (2).

B. When hammer is free, IMMEDIATELY release trigger (3). Then lower hammer slowly to its resting position completely down against frame (4).

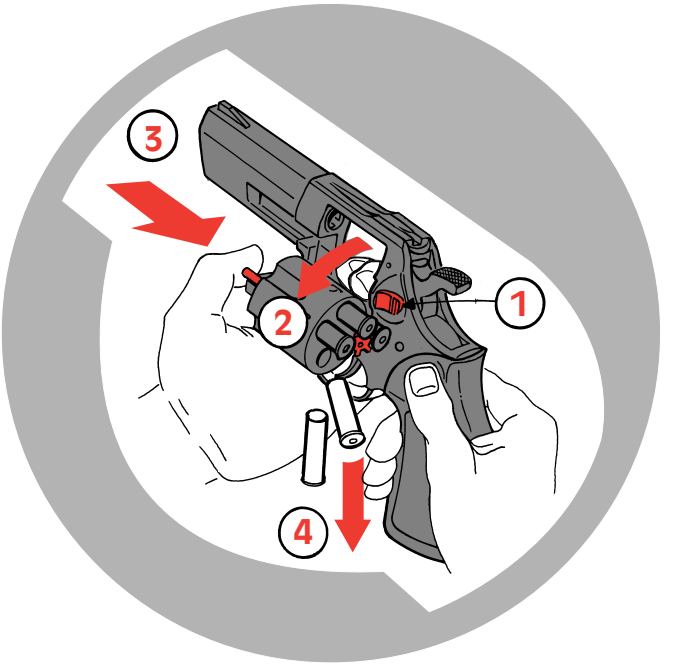
TO UNLOAD OR EJECT CARTRIDGE CASES

KEEP THE REVOLVER POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION!
DO NOT ATTEMPT TO UNLOAD WHEN THE HAMMER IS COCKED.

1. Uncock the revolver (See pp. 16 - 17)
2. Press crane latch. Guide cylinder out left of frame as for loading. The revolver now cannot be fired.
3. Push head of ejector rod smartly toward rear of cylinder until it stops. This action will extract cartridges or fired cases. Do not eject live cartridges onto any surface where a primer might strike a solid object and discharge the cartridge.
4. Check to be sure all chambers are empty.

NOTE: When ejecting fired cartridge cases, position the revolver at a high angle so the cases will come fully out of the chambers and not slip under the ejector. This high angle positioning is not necessary when ejecting unfired cartridges.

CORRECT UNLOADING SEQUENCE



SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR 9MM CLIPS

9mm revolvers require special clips to extract cartridges using the ejector rod because this cartridge has no rim for the ejector to act against. Individual cartridges may be fired without the clip, but will then require that each cartridge or fired case be individually removed to unload the revolver.

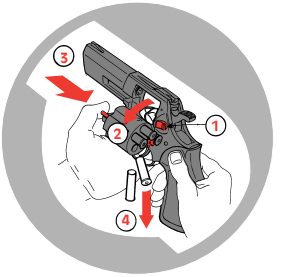
TO LOAD CLIP:

Hold clip on outside diameter in one hand. With thumb and forefinger of opposite hand, press cartridge's extractor groove into clip until it snaps into place. Continue until clip is fully loaded. Load cartridges, along with the clip, into the cylinder.

TO UNLOAD CLIP:

Eject clip and cases from cylinder. While holding clip on outside diameter, press empty cases of clip for removal. Clip is now ready to be reloaded. Inspect clips after each use. If broken, bent or cracked, discard and replace. Additional clips can be purchased from out Newport, New Hampshire Service Department.

WARNING – DISASSEMBLY



Always unload a firearm before cleaning, lubrication, disassembly or assembly.
Never remove or install a loaded cylinder – it can fire if dropped or struck.

UNLOAD BEFORE CLEANING

DISASSEMBLY

Read instructions before disassembling a gun.

1. BE CERTAIN THE REVOLVER IS UNLOADED BEFORE DISASSEMBLY.

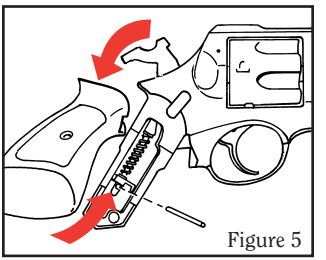


Figure 5

2. Using a properly fitting screwdriver, remove grip screw. Remove pistol grip inserts from grips. Grip panel locator may then be removed. Pull grip downward off frame. Take care not to lose the disassembly pin, which may fall free when the grip is removed.

3. Cock the hammer. Insert disassembly pin about one half its length into the hole at the rear of the mainspring strut. Lacking a disassembly pin, any similar instrument will serve (See Figure 5).

4. With thumb on hammer spur, squeeze trigger allowing hammer to go fully forward. Lift out mainspring assembly. CAUTION: Do not remove the disassembly pin until the mainspring assembly is reinstalled in the revolver at the time of reassembly. Doing so will permit the mainspring to fly off its strut with great force and may cause injury.

5. Pull trigger and remove hammer pivot while holding trigger in a rearward position. Lift hammer out of the top of the frame while trigger is held in a rearward position (See Figure 6).

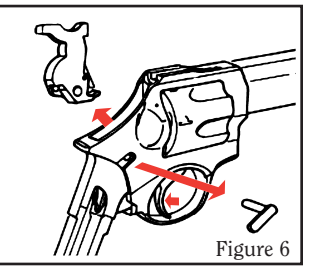


Figure 6

6. Use mainspring assembly to depress trigger guard lock plunger located inside frame at rear of trigger guard. Simultaneously pull down and remove trigger guard assembly (See Figure 7 & 8).

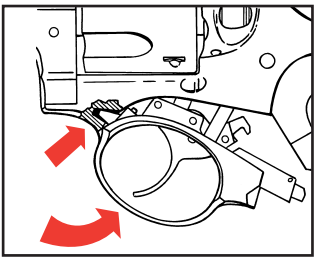


Figure 7

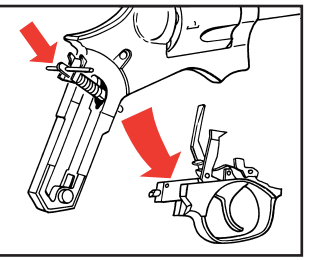


Figure 8

NOTE: If you cannot supply sufficient force to the plunger using the mainspring assembly as a "tool", then use a screwdriver of appropriate size and insert through hole in frame. It may be necessary to slightly depress the trigger while removing the trigger guard assembly.

7. Cradle the revolver frame in your left hand and with the thumb of your right hand press cylinder latch button, swing out cylinder assembly and remove it forward from the frame.

8. Further disassembly is not essential for normal cleaning purposes. Any further disassembly should only be undertaken by factory service personnel.

REASSEMBLY

AGAIN, BE CERTAIN REVOLVER IS UNLOADED!

Before starting reassembly, be certain that all components and the inside of the frame are thoroughly clean. In particular the tongue on the front of the trigger guard and its mating recess in the frame must be completely clean.

1. Replace cylinder and crane assembly in frame and close cylinder.

2. Hook front of trigger guard into recess in frame (See Figure 7). Align pawl in its recess in the frame and be sure transfer bar is in correct position in frame then allow latch to re-engage. If solid resistance is felt when swinging trigger guard into frame, or if trigger guard will not lock into position re-check position of pawl and transfer bar (See Figure 9).

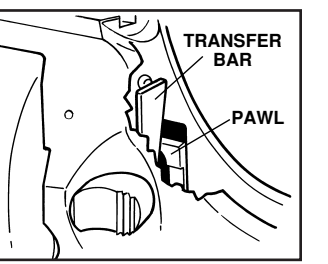


Figure 9

NOTE: At this point in reassembly trigger should function to rotate and lock the cylinder. Pull the trigger a few times, to check proper functioning, as always with the revolver pointed in a safe direction.

3. Hold trigger in its rearward position and insert hammer into frame. Install hammer pivot. Release trigger and permit hammer to go fully forward.

4. With hammer forward, insert mainspring assembly into frame. Position the two ends of notch in the mainspring seat onto the matching projections of the grip frame. (Note: The large notch in the mainspring seat should be forward to allow clearance for the grip screw.) Hold mainspring assembly in position and cock hammer. It may be necessary to move the mainspring assembly a little to properly position the upper end of the mainspring strut to rest in recess in the hammer. When the hammer is cocked, disassembly pin can be removed (It will fall free).

5. Squeeze trigger and ease hammer down. Put the disassembly pin in its "nest." Push grip upward onto the frame, install grip panel locator and place pistol inserts into position. Install and tighten grip panel screw.

6. Open and close cylinder. Function the trigger and hammer single action and double action to be certain that all parts are working properly.

CARE AND CLEANING

ALWAYS BE CERTAIN THE REVOLVER IS UNLOADED BEFORE CLEANING.

The internal mechanism of the SP101 revolver can be lubricated without disassembly. A few drops of light oil recommended as suitable for firearms, applied periodically about the various frame openings, will work its way into the mechanism parts. The exterior of the revolver and the bore and chambers should be thoroughly cleaned and then wiped with an oily cloth if the gun is to be stored. Do not apply excess lubrication.

To clean the revolver after firing, swing the cylinder out and clean the barrel from the muzzle by running a cleaning rod with a solvent coated patch through the bore several times. A bronze wire brush (of correct size for gun caliber) attached to the cleaning rod should then be pushed the full length of the bore several times. Again swab the bore with a solvent coated patch. Then wipe the rod clean and, using a dry patch, swab the bore until it is clean. Examine the bore to be sure that no fouling remains. Repeat the above procedure for each of the five chambers.

Chambers must be thoroughly scrubbed to remove build-up of bullet metal and firing residue. A dirty chamber can prevent full seating of a cartridge, which in turn causes the cylinder to bind. DO NOT APPLY EXCESSIVE OIL TO UNDERSIDE OF EJECTOR – AREA SHOULD BE WIPED DRY WITH OILY CLOTH. Also, the underside of the ejector ('star') and the area of the cylinder where the ejector seats, must be clean. Dirt can prevent the ejector from fully seating. That condition can cause hard closing of the cylinder and interfere with proper cylinder rotation.

If lead bullet loads are fired extensively, lead build-up may cause cylinder binding. Lubricate the cylinder crane gap with Break-Free® CLP or some other lubrication which meets mil. spec. Mil-163460 to prevent this condition.

WARNING – LUBRICATION

Firing a revolver with oil, grease, or any other material even partially obstructing the bore may result in damage to the revolver and injury to the shooter and those nearby.

Do not spray or apply lubricants directly on ammunition. If the powder charge of a cartridge is affected by the lubricant, it may not be ignited, but the energy from the primer may be sufficient to push the bullet into the bore where it may become lodged. Firing a subsequent bullet onto the obstructed bore may damage the revolver and cause injury to the shooter and those nearby. Use lubricants properly. You are responsible for the proper care and maintenance of your firearms.

IMPROPER LUBRICATION DESTROYS GUNS

STORAGE

GUNS SHOULD NOT BE STORED LOADED!

USE THE LOCKING DEVICE SUPPLIED WITH THE REVOLVER FOR STORAGE.
(See Page 6)

Do not keep your revolver in a leather, fabric or canvas holster when it is stored. These materials attract moisture, even though the holster may appear to be perfectly dry.

TO RENDER THE REVOLVER INOPERATIVE FOR SAFE STORAGE

With the muzzle pointed in a safe direction, press the cylinder latch and swing the cylinder outward. Check to be sure that each chamber is completely unloaded! With a coin or screwdriver, unscrew the grip panels and remove the grips. Cock the hammer and then insert the disassembly pin into the hole at the bottom of the mainspring strut. Uncock the hammer, remove the hammer strut from the frame, remove the hammer pivot from the frame, and lift the hammer out of the top of the frame. Use a screwdriver to depress the trigger housing latch and remove the trigger assembly from the bottom of the frame.

Store the hammer and the trigger assembly in different locations from the frame. When disassembled in this manner, the revolver is inoperable. It is impossible to fire the revolver until the trigger assembly and the hammer have been correctly reassembled into the frame.

To reassemble the revolver for firing, carefully reinsert the trigger housing into the frame. Place the hammer into the top of the frame, and reinsert the hammer pivot pin. Cock the hammer, reinstall the mainspring strut, and remove the disassembly pin from the mainspring strut. Lower the hammer and replace the grips on the revolver. The revolver is now reassembled and can be loaded and fired normally.

While the revolver is less likely to be used by unauthorized persons when disassembled in the above manner, it is always safest to store a firearm with the supplied locking device correctly installed, or to store the firearm in a gun safe or other secure location, away from children and unauthorized adults. Guns should always be stored securely, unloaded and separate from their ammunition.

WARNING – STORAGE

Never place or store any firearm in such a manner that it may be dislodged. Firearms should always be stored securely and unloaded, away from children and careless adults. Use the locking device originally supplied with this firearm for storage.

The use of a locking device or safety lock is only one aspect of responsible firearms storage. For increased safety, firearms should be stored unloaded and locked in a location that is both separate from their ammunition and inaccessible to children and any other unauthorized person.

STORE SECURELY & UNLOADED

CARE OF STAINLESS STEEL REVOLVERS

Revolvers made of stainless steel are more resistant to corrosion than blued steel revolvers. However, in the interest of proper operation and long life of your revolver, inspect it frequently and clean, lubricate and apply an appropriate rust preventative.

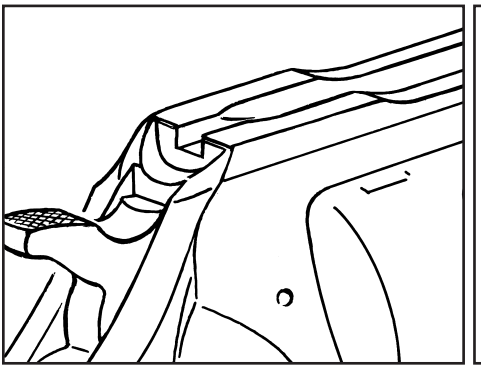
Sometimes surface discoloration may be noted, particularly in the grip area of stainless steel revolvers, resulting from perspiration. Contact with some types of holsters can also cause stains or rusting. Rusting may also occur as a result of the revolver being exposed to moisture, humidity, salt air or chemicals.

Minor discoloration can usually be removed by rubbing the stained area with an abrasive ink eraser, crocus cloth, or a “metal polishing” compound. When using any of these abrasives, proceed with care and use light pressure to achieve a blending of ‘color’ with those areas that are not discolored.

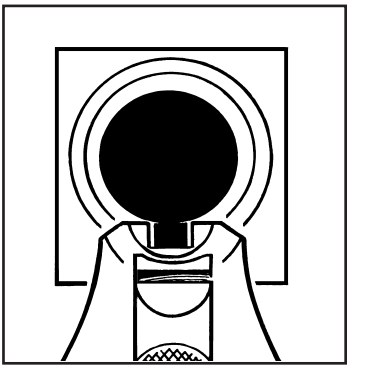
External surfaces of the barrel, frame and cylinder should be cleaned and wiped dry after use or after exposure to adverse conditions. If the revolver is to be stored, coat it with a light film of oil or preservative. Where the revolver is in continuing use, and the presence of oil or grease would be objectionable, then the external surface can be coated (after cleaning and drying) with a paste wax formulated for use on metals. Apply the wax sparingly, allow time for it to dry hard, then buff lightly with a soft cloth. When applying the wax, take care that it does not get into the mechanism or on the functioning parts such as the hammer, trigger, crane latch, etc. A properly applied hard wax coating will not interfere with gun handling and it will provide a measure of protection.

SIGHTS
.38 SPL, .357 Mag. & 9mm

The SP101 .38 SPL, .357 Mag. & 9mm revolvers are provided with fixed sights. To change the front sight, drive out the pin in the barrel rib with a small punch and lift out sight blade.



Rear sight



Suggested sight picture

Top of front sight even with top of rear sight. Front sight centered in notch of rear sight. Target bullseye centered on top of front sight.

SIGHT ADJUSTMENTS
.22 LR & .32 H & R Magnum

The SP101 .22 LR & .32 H & R Magnum revolvers are equipped with sights adjustable for windage. Each click of the rear sight adjustment screw will move the point of bullet impact approximately 1/2" on the target at 25 yards using a 4" barrel length.

To move the point of impact to the right: Turn the click screw counterclockwise.

To move the point of impact to the left: Turn the click screw clockwise.

SERVICE AND PARTS POLICY

If you have any questions with regard to the performance of your ***RUGER® SP101*** revolver please write or call (603-865-2442) our Product Service Department in Newport, New Hampshire 03773, fully describing all circumstances and conditions involved. If you should return your revolver to the factory for repair, or order parts for it, please comply with the following suggestions for prompt service:

WARNING–BEFORE SHIPPING ANY FIREARM, BE ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN THAT IT AND ITS CYLINDER ARE UNLOADED. DO NOT SHIP CARTRIDGES WITH A FIREARM.

SHIPPING FIREARMS FOR REPAIR

RUGER® SP101 revolvers returned to the factory for repair should be sent to: Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., Product Service Department, 411 Sunapee St., Newport, New Hampshire 03773. Telephone (603) 865-2442.

Guns should be sent prepaid. We will not accept collect shipments.

The Federal Gun Control Act, as well as the laws of most States and localities, do not prohibit an individual (who is not otherwise barred from purchasing or possessing a firearm) from shipping a firearm directly to the manufacturer for repair. However, before you ship your revolver to us, be certain that your State or locality does not have a law or regulation which will prohibit you from receiving the revolver from us after it has been repaired. If such receiving is prohibited, then please have a Federally Licensed firearms dealer ship the gun to us. If your revolver is sent to us by a dealer, it will be returned to him after being repaired. If a handgun (pistol or revolver) is shipped by an individual who does not hold a Federal Firearms License, it must be shipped via U.P.S. (Next Day Air) Persons who do not hold a Federal Firearms License are prohibited by Federal law from shipping a handgun by Mail. Handguns mailed in violation of the law are impounded by the Post Office.

DO NOT SEND GUN BOXES OR LITERATURE THAT YOU CONSIDER TO BE COLLECTOR'S ITEMS – THESE ARE INVARIABLY DAMAGED OR DESTROYED IN SHIPMENT. Please do not include holster, grip panels, or other accessories with a firearm being shipped to the factory for service. Always insure your shipment.

Enclose a letter which includes your name, address, telephone number, serial number and model of the firearm. Describe in detail the trouble you have experienced with your firearm, or the work you wish to have done. Merely stating that the firearm "needs repair" is inadequate information.

Work performed will bear a net minimum labor charge of $20.00 plus a $20.00 shipping and handling charge. The charge for metal refinishing the ***RUGER® SP101*** revolver is $50.00 plus a $20.00 shipping and handling charge. Custom gunsmithing service or nonstandard alterations are NOT AVAILABLE from Ruger Product Service Departments.

WARNING – PARTS PURCHASERS

It is the purchaser's responsibility to be absolutely certain that any parts ordered from the factory are correctly fitted and installed. Firearms are complicated mechanisms and IMPROPER FITTING OF PARTS MAY RESULT IN A DANGEROUS MALFUNCTION, DAMAGE TO THE FIREARM, AND SERIOUS INJURY TO THE SHOOTER AND OTHER PERSONS. The purchaser and installer of parts must accept full responsibility for the correct adjustment and functioning of the revolver after such installation.

PARTS MUST FIT CORRECTLY

ORDERING PARTS

Please contact the New Hampshire Product Service Department for parts availability and current prices. All parts orders for the ***RUGER® SP101*** revolvers should be sent to: Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Product Service Department, 411 Sunapee Street, Newport, New Hampshire 03773, 603-865-2442. We cannot comply with open account or C.O.D. orders. Payment in the form of a check, money order, Visa or Mastercard must accompany your order. Credit Card orders must include the account number, expiration date and whether it is a Visa or Mastercard account. Minimum parts order is $1.00 plus $3.50 shipping and handling charge. Order parts by Part Name and Part Number and include the entire serial number of the firearm for which the parts are being ordered. There is a minimum net labor charge of $20.00 plus $20.00 shipping and handling charge if the parts are factory fitted. All factory fitted parts are fit on an exchange basis only. We will not return the replaced parts.

Barrels, cylinders, cylinder/crane assemblies and a number of other component parts must be fitted at the factory. Company policy is to proof-test and/or function fire all barrels after fitting to the frames in which they are to be used. This procedure ensures maximum protection to our customers. The special proof-test ammunition used in this testing is sold only to bonafide firearms manufacturers and is not available to gun shops, gunsmiths, or individuals.

Because the frame of the ***RUGER® SP101*** revolver is a serial numbered component, it is defined as a "firearm" by Federal law and is not sold as a separate component.

*Parts designated by an asterisk must be factory fitted. These parts are fitted on an exchange basis only. We will not return the replaced parts. We will not return any part that is broken, malfunctioning, badly worn or has been modified. See "Warning – Parts Purchasers", p. 26.

CAUTION: A gun containing modified, broken, malfunctioning, or badly worn parts should not be fired.

RUGER® SP101® REVOLVER

PARTS LIST

Design, prices and specifications subject to change without notice.

SPECIFY MODEL AND CALIBER WHEN ORDERING

(See Exploded View on Page 33)

	Part Name	Part No.	Model	
*	Barrel, 2 1/4”	KW00625	SP101	- .357 cal.
*	Barrel, 3 1/16”	KW00626	SP101	- .357 cal.
*	Barrel, 2 1/4”	KW00601	SP101	- .38 Special
*	Barrel, 2 1/4”, Extended Frame	KW00640	SP101	- .38 Special
*	Barrel, 3 1/16”	KW00602	SP101	- .38 Special
*	Barrel, 2 1/4”	KW00617	SP101	- 9mm
*	Barrel, 3 1/16”	KW00616	SP101	- 9mm
*	Barrel, 2 1/4”	KW00607	SP101	- .22 cal.
*	Barrel, 4”, Half Shroud	KW00620	SP101	- .22 cal.
*	Barrel, 4”, Full Shroud	KW00606	SP101	- .22 cal.
*	Barrel, 3 1/16”	KW00612	SP101	- .32 H&R
*	Barrel, 4”, Full Shroud	KW00611	SP101	- .32 H&R
	Cable Lock, 10”, Not Illustrated	PM120A	All SP101 Models	
	Case Only, Small	RGC-S	All SP101 Models	
	Center Pin Lock	KW05300	All SP101 Models	
	Center Pin Rod	KW05400	SP101	- .38 Special, 9mm, .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Center Pin Rod	KW05410	SP101	- .357 cal.
	Center Pin Spring	KW03400	SP101	- .38 Special, 9mm, .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Center Pin Spring	KW03410	SP101	- .357 cal.
	Clip, Full Moon, 10 per package	W06400-10	SP101	- 9mm
*	Crane & Crane Pivot Assembly	KW00800A	SP101	- .38 Special, 9mm, .22 cal., .32 H&R

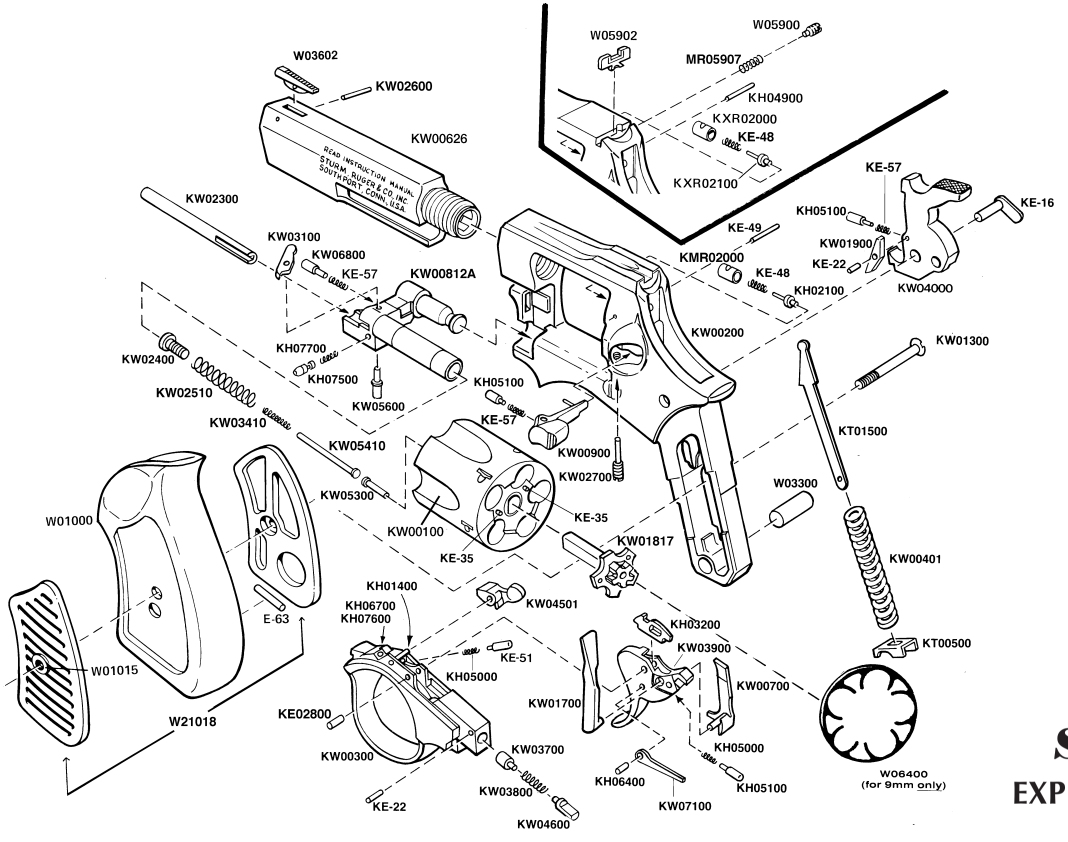
	Part Name	Part No.	Model
*	Crane & Crane Pivot Assembly	KW00812A	SP101 - .357 cal.
*	Crane Latch	KW00900	All SP101 Models
*	Crane Latch Pivot	KW02700	All SP101 Models
	Crane Latch Spring	KE-57	All SP101 Models
	Crane Latch Spring Plunger	KH05100	All SP101 Models
*	Crane Pivot Lock Plunger	KH06700	All SP101 Models
*	Crane Pivot Lock Spring	KH07600	All SP101 Models
*	Cylinder	KW00100	SP101 - .357 cal. or .38 Special
*	Cylinder	KW00116	SP101 - .357 cal.
*	Cylinder	KW00104	SP101 - 9mm
*	Cylinder, 6-shot	KW00102	SP101 - .22 cal.
*	Cylinder, 6-shot	KW00103	SP101 - .32 H&R
	Cylinder Latch	KW04501	All SP101 Models
	Cylinder Latch Pivot	KH01400	All SP101 Models
	Cylinder Latch Plunger	KE-51	All SP101 Models
	Cylinder Latch Spring	KH05000	All SP101 Models
	Disassembly Pin	E-63	All SP101 Models
*	Ejector	KW01817	SP101 - .357 cal.
*	Ejector	KW01800	SP101 - .38 Special
*	Ejector	KW01805	SP101 - 9mm
*	Ejector	KW01802	SP101 - .22 cal.
*	Ejector	KW01803	SP101 - .32 H&R
	Ejector Alignment Pin, (2 Req'd.)	KE-35	All SP101 Models
*	Ejector Retainer	KW02400	All SP101 Models
	Ejector Rod	KW02300	All SP101 Models
	Ejector Spring	KW02500	SP101 - .38 Special, 9mm, .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Ejector Spring	KW02510	SP101 - .357 cal.

	Part Name	Part No.	Model
	Ferrule (Right Side), Not Illustrated	W01014	All SP101 Models
	Ferrule (Left Side)	W01015	All SP101 Models
*	Firing Pin	KH02100	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm, .32 H&R
*	Firing Pin	KXR02100	SP101 - .22 cal.
	Firing Pin Rebound Spring	KE-48	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch	KW03100	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch Pivot Lock	KH07500	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch Pivot Lock Spring	KH07700	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch Pivot Pin	KW05600	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch Spring	KE-57	All SP101 Models
	Front Latch Spring Plunger	KW06800	All SP101 Models
	Front Sight	W03602	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm
	Front Sight	W03603	SP101 - .22 cal.
	Front Sight	W03604	SP101 - .32 H&R
	Front Sight Cross Pin	KW02600	All SP101 Models
	Grip, 1 Piece Rubber, No Inserts	W01000	All SP101 Models
	Grip with Plastic Inserts (Disassembly Pin & Screw Included)	W21000	All SP101 Models
	Grip Inserts, Black Plastic (Sold in Pairs Only)	W21018	All SP101 Models
	Grip Inserts, Wood (Sold in Pairs Only)	WI	All SP101 Models
	Grip Panel Locator	W03300	All SP101 Models
	Grip Panel Screw	KW01300	All SP101 Models
*	Hammer Assembly	KW24000	All SP101 Models
*	Hammer Assembly, Spurless, Not Illustrated	KW24004	All SP101 Models
*	Hammer Dog	KW01900	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Dog Pivot Pin	KE-22	All SP101 Models

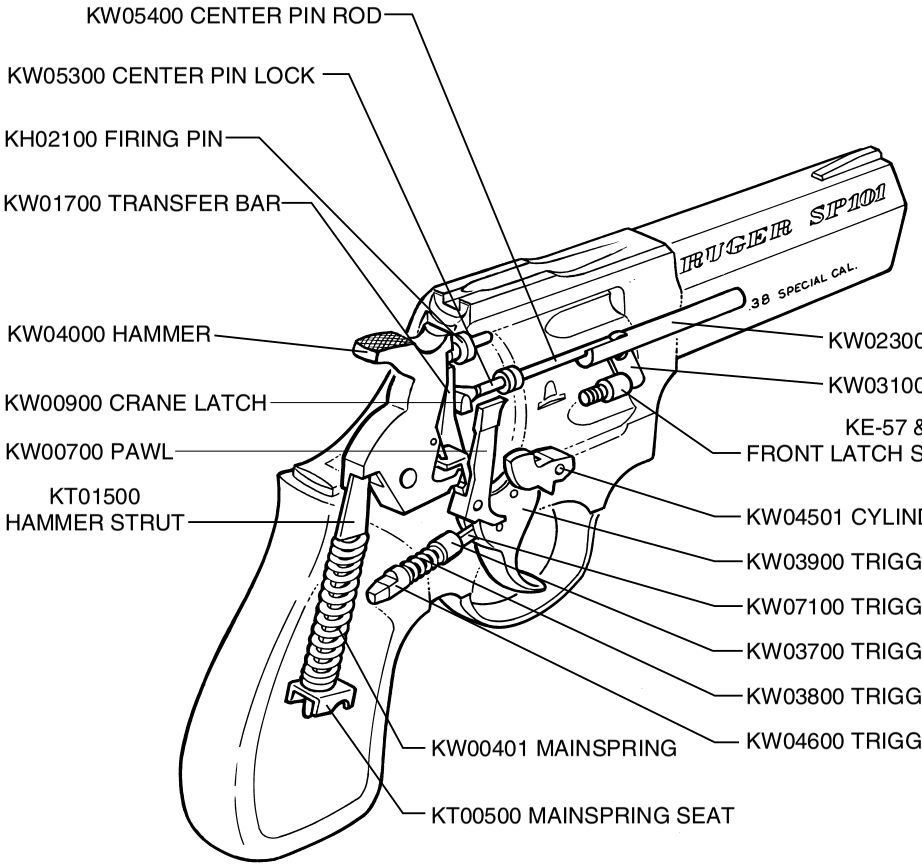
	Part Name	Part No.	Model
	Hammer Dog Spring	KE-57	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Dog Spring Plunger	KH05100	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Pivot Assembly	KE-16	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Strut	KT01500	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Strut Mainspring	KW00401	All SP101 Models
	Hammer Strut Mainspring Seat	KT00500	All SP101 Models
	Pawl	KW00700	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm
	Pawl	KW00701	SP101 - .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Pawl Plunger	KH05100	All SP101 Models
	Pawl Plunger Spring	KH05000	All SP101 Models
	Rear Sight Adjustment Screw	W05900	SP101 - .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Rear Sight Blade	W05902	SP101 - .22 cal., .32 H&R
	Rear Sight Spring	MR05907	SP101 - .22 cal., .32 H&R
*	Recoil Plate	KMR02000	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm, .32 H&R
*	Recoil Plate	KXR02000	SP101 - .22 cal.
	Recoil Plate Cross Pin	KE-49	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm, .32 H&R
	Recoil Plate Cross Pin	KH04900	SP101 - .22 cal.
	Safety Insert	W10000	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm, .32 H&R
	Safety Insert	W10002	SP101 - .22 cal.
	Transfer Bar	KW01700	SP101 - .357 cal., .38 Special, 9mm, .32 H&R
	Transfer Bar	KW01701	SP101 - .22 cal.
*	Trigger Assembly	KW23900	All SP101 Models
*	Trigger Guard	KW00300	All SP101 Models
	Trigger Guard Latch	KW04600	All SP101 Models
	Trigger Guard Latch Pin	KE-22	All SP101 Models
	Trigger Guard Latch Spring	KW03800	All SP101 Models
	Trigger Link	KW07100	All SP101 Models

Part Name	Part No.	Model
Trigger Link Pin	KH06400	All SP101 Models
Trigger Link Plunger	KW03700	All SP101 Models
Trigger Pivot Pin	KE02800	All SP101 Models
Trigger Plunger	KH03200	All SP101 Models

* PARTS SO MARKED MUST BE FACTORY FITTED



SP101®
EXPLODED VIEW



SP101
REVOLVER MECHANISM

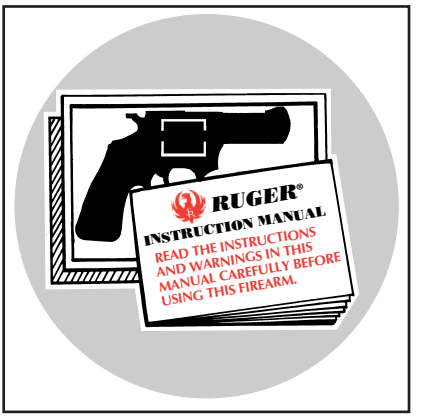
THE BASIC RULES OF SAFE FIREARMS HANDLING

We believe that Americans have a right to purchase and use firearms for lawful purposes. The private ownership of firearms in America is traditional, but that ownership imposes the responsibility on the gun owner to use his firearms in a way which will ensure his own safety and that of others. When firearms are used in a safe and responsible manner, they are a great source of pleasure and satisfaction, and represent a fundamental part of our personal liberty.

Firearms do not cause accidents! Firearms accidents are almost always found to have been the result of carelessness, or ignorance on the part of the shooter of the basic rules of safe gun handling.

The following rules must be observed by gun users at all times. Safe gun handling is not just desirable, it is absolutely essential to your safety, the safety of others, and the continuation of gun ownership and sport shooting as we know it today.

1. LEARN THE MECHANICAL AND HANDLING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FIREARM YOU ARE USING.



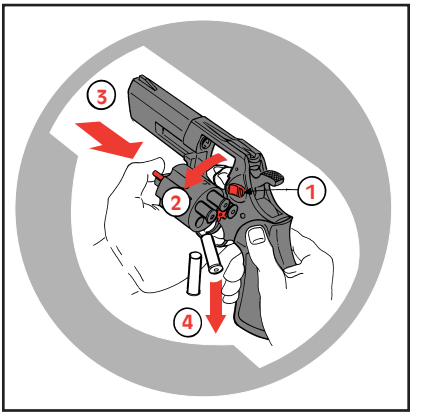
Not all firearms are the same. The method of carrying and handling firearms varies in accordance with the mechanical provisions for avoiding accidental discharge and the various proper procedures for loading and unloading. No person should handle any firearm without first having thoroughly familiarized himself with the particular type of firearm he is using, and with safe gun handling in general.

2. ALWAYS KEEP THE MUZZLE POINTED IN A SAFE DIRECTION.

Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing. Never let the muzzle of a firearm point at any part of your body or at another person. This is particularly important when loading or unloading a firearm. In the event of an accidental discharge, no injury can occur as long as the muzzle is pointing in a safe direction. A safe direction means a direction which will not permit a discharged bullet to strike a person, or to strike an object from which the bullet may ricochet.

A safe direction must take into account the fact that a bullet may penetrate a wall, ceiling, floor, window, etc., and strike a person or damage property. Make it a habit to know exactly where the muzzle of your gun is pointing whenever you handle it, and be sure that you are always in control of the direction in which the muzzle is pointing, even if you fall or stumble. Keep your finger off the trigger until you are ready to shoot.

3. FIREARMS SHOULD BE UNLOADED WHEN NOT IN USE.



Firearms should be loaded only when you are in the field or on the target range or shooting area, ready to shoot. Firearms and ammunition should be securely locked in safes, racks or cabinets, or by using the locking device supplied with the firearm when not in use. Ammunition should safely be stored separate from firearms. Store your firearms out of sight of visitors and children. It is the gun owner's responsibility to be certain that children and persons unfamiliar with firearms cannot gain access to firearms, ammunition, or components.

4. BE SURE THE BARREL IS CLEAR OF OBSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SHOOTING.

Even a bit of mud, snow or excess lubricating oil or grease in the bore may cause the barrel to bulge, or even burst on firing, and can cause serious injury to the shooter and bystanders. Be sure that you are using ammunition of the proper caliber and loading for the gun you are using. If the report or recoil on firing seems weak, or doesn't seem quite right, CEASE FIRING IMMEDIATELY, unload your firearm, and check to be sure that no obstruction has become lodged in the barrel.

5. BE SURE OF YOUR TARGET BEFORE YOU SHOOT.

Don't shoot unless you know exactly where your bullet is going to strike. Be sure of the bullet stop behind your target, even when dry-firing with an unloaded gun. If you are in the field hunting, do not fire at a movement or noise. Take the time to be absolutely certain of your target before you pull the trigger.

6. WEAR SHOOTING GLASSES AND HEARING PROTECTORS WHEN YOU SHOOT.

All shooters should wear protective shooting glasses and adequate hearing protectors when shooting. Exposure to shooting noise can damage hearing, and adequate eye protection when shooting is essential.

7. NEVER CLIMB A TREE OR FENCE WITH A LOADED FIREARM.

Put the firearm down carefully before climbing a fence, and unload it before climbing or descending a tree or jumping over a ditch or other obstruction. Never pull or push a loaded firearm toward yourself or another person. When in doubt, or whenever you are about to do anything awkward, unload your gun!

8. DON'T SHOOT AT A HARD SURFACE, OR AT WATER.

Bullets can glance off many surfaces like rocks or the surface of water and travel in unpredictable directions with considerable velocity.

9. NEVER TRANSPORT A LOADED FIREARM.

Firearms should always be unloaded before being placed in a vehicle. A suitable carrying case or scabbard should by used to carry an unloaded firearm to and from the shooting area.

10. AVOID ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES WHEN SHOOTING.

Don't drink until the day's shooting is over. Handling firearms while under the influence of alcohol in any form, or medications that could affect your judgment or co-ordination, constitutes a criminal disregard for the safety of others.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF AN EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT: RUGER FIREARMS

One of the few American firearms manufacturers whose management has remained in the same family since starting in business, Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc., had its beginning in a small machine shop occupying a rented frame building in Southport, Connecticut. In January, 1949, with an initial investment of only $50,000 and an idea, William B. Ruger and Alexander M. Sturm started production of a .22 caliber autoloading pistol–a design which was so successful that it became the cornerstone upon which one of the most comprehensive lines of sporting firearms ever made in America was established. After Alex Sturm's death in 1951, William B. Ruger continued to direct the company alone and today, William B. Ruger, Jr. continues to provide guidance which has made this company a sound and successful enterprise.

Sturm, Ruger & Company, in this relatively short time, has established itself as a leading small arms design organization, developing a unique and broad line of fine quality sporting, military and police firearms to become one of the world's most famous producers of revolvers, pistols, rifles and shotguns. Since 1949 Ruger craftsmen have built many millions of firearms.

During its five decades of growth and progress under the leadership of William B. Ruger, the company developed a business philosophy and implemented policies which represent a constructive influence in the life of modern America. From the beginning, Sturm, Ruger & Company played a positive role in conservation efforts and has supported the interests of shooters through such groups as the National Rifle Association, National Shooting Sports Foundation, and many regional sportsmen's organizations.

The company has always endeavored to market its firearms for constructive and recreational purposes, to emphasize the traditional aspects of shooting, to render meaningful public services and to encourage shooters in constructive, responsible, and safe participation in the shooting sports. Its motto is "Arms Makers For Responsible Citizens."

Today, Sturm, Ruger & Company is particularly mindful of those elements which have contributed to the creation of its success, and extends heartfelt thanks to its many loyal employees and customers.

A current catalog of Ruger firearms is available free upon request to Sturm, Ruger & Co., Inc., Southport, CT 06890

WHY NO WARRANTY CARD HAS BEEN PACKED WITH THIS NEW RUGER FIREARM

The Magnuson-Moss Act (Public Law 93-637) does not require any seller or manufacturer of a consumer product to give a written warranty. It does provide that if a written warranty is given, it must be designated as "limited" or as "full" and sets minimum standards for a "full" warranty. Sturm, Ruger & Company, Inc. has elected not to provide any written warranty, either "limited" or "full", rather than to attempt to comply with the provisions of the Magnuson-Moss Act and the regulations issued thereunder. There are certain implied warranties under state law with respect to sales of consumer goods. As the extent and interpretation of these implied warranties varies from state to state, you should refer to your state statutes. Sturm, Ruger & Company wishes to assure its customers of its continued interest in providing service to owners of Ruger firearms.

STURM, RUGER & Company, Inc.
Southport, Connecticut 06890 U.S.A.
http://www.ruger.com

"Arms Makers For Responsible Citizens" ®

A COPY OF THE INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR ANY RUGER FIREARM IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FACTORY FREE ON REQUEST. THESE INSTRUCTION MANUALS CONTAIN IMPORTANT WARNINGS WHICH MUST BE UNDERSTOOD BEFORE USING THESE FIREARMS.

"RUGER", the Sturm, Ruger logo, "SINGLE-SIX", "BLACKHAWK", "REDHAWK", "SECURITY-SIX", "SPEED-SIX", "SERVICE-SIX", "BEARCAT", "OLD ARMY", "10/22", "MINI-14", "MINI THIRTY", "RANCH RIFLE", "M77", "77/22", "77/44", "77/50", "GP-100", "SP101", "P-85" and "VAQUERO" are registered U.S. trademarks.
"77/17" & "Gold Label" are Ruger trademarks.